Satanism

How the Jews of Weimar Germany ensured the rise of National Socialism

5 years ago • Add Comment • by Anonymous

Written by Anonymous

The source of this article is a thread from @USRevolt1776 on Twitter.

erica, the public is given zero information on the "Weimar Republic" – the period in Germany post-WWI that led to the rise of the National Socialists in 1933.

This is deliberate. The period holds too many secrets to the modern world.

This thread will expose those secrets

Otto Dix, Metropolis (1928).
Berlin in the heyday of the Weimar Republic: a hedonistic hellpit of sexual depravity.

First, a glimpse of what Germany was pre-Weimar:

As the Holy Roman Empire ended, Germans united throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries under strong leadership, loyal monarchs, and good governance.

Germany was a bustling European centre of industry, military, culture & Christianity.

Cologne Cathedral

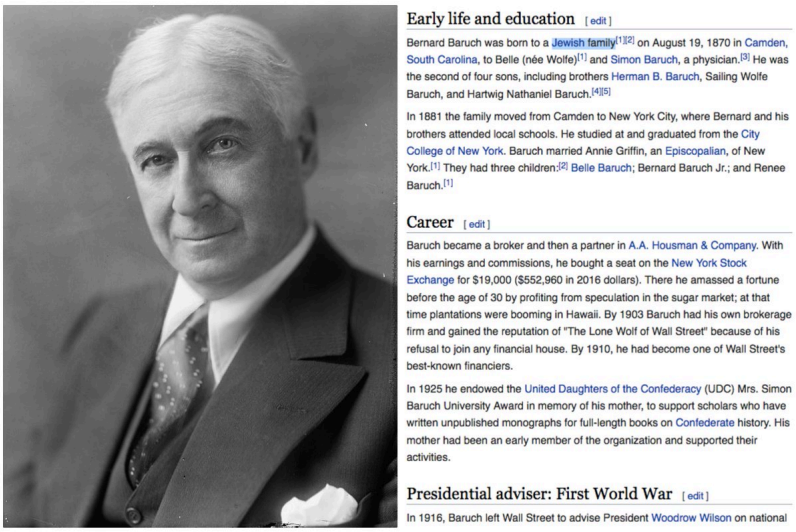
Then World War I happened.

Largely orchestrated by corrupt Global interests, it was a disaster for Germany.

German soldiers celebrating with a Christmas tree in the tranches.

Germany had a string of victories, and sought a peaceful truce. But Global financiers behind the war would lose money & their agenda, so they brought in America in 1917.

In 1916, Bernard Baruch left Wall Street to advise President Woodrow Wilson, who had won reelection by promising to keep America out of the war.



Early life and education [edit]

Bernard Baruch was born to a Jewish family[1][2] on August 19, 1870 in Camden, South Carolina, to Belle (née Wolfe)[1] and Simon Baruch, a physician.[3] He was the second of four sons, including brothers Herman B. Baruch, Sailing Wolfe Baruch, and Hartwig Nathaniel Baruch.[4][5]

In 1881 the family moved from Camden to New York City, where Bernard and his brothers attended local schools. He studied at and graduated from the City College of New York. Baruch married Annie Griffin, an Episcopalian, of New York.[1] They had three children:[2] Belle Baruch; Bernard Baruch Jr.; and Renee Baruch.[1]

Career [edit]

Baruch became a broker and then a partner in A.A. Housman & Company. With his earnings and commissions, he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $19,000 ($552,960 in 2016 dollars). There he amassed a fortune before the age of 30 by profiting from speculation in the sugar market; at that time plantations were booming in Hawaii. By 1903 Baruch had his own brokerage firm and gained the reputation of "The Lone Wolf of Wall Street" because of his refusal to join any financial house. By 1910, he had become one of Wall Street's best-known financiers.

In 1925 he endowed the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) Mrs. Simon Baruch University Award in memory of his mother, to support scholars who have written unpublished monographs for full-length books on Confederate history. His mother had been an early member of the organization and supported their activities.

Presidential adviser: First World War [edit]

In 1916, Baruch left Wall Street to advise President Woodrow Wilson on national

After the Global Elite succeeded in getting the US into World War I, and turning the tide against Germany, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration.

The Balfour Declaration was written to the Rothschilds and officially established Palestine as a “national home for the Jewish people” in accordance with the Zionists plans.

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours

How the war ended is crucial to setting the stage for Weimar.

The German war effort collapsed in 1918 when Communists led strikes in munitions factories and launched a violent revolution in Germany.

The monarchy fell, the war ended with no truce, and the Liberal Elites created Weimar

THE NEW YORK HERALD

ABDICATION OF THE KAISER:
REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

Berlin Officially Announces Fall of Last of the Hohenzollerns—Crown Prince Loses Rights of Throne of German Empire and Kingdom of Prussia—Max of Baden Resigns Chancellorship—Regent To Be Appointed.

Official Announcement from Berlin

REVOLUTION RAGING IN GERMANY

KRONPRINZ WAIVES RIGHT TO THRONE; EBERT CHANCELLOR

WILHELM THE LOST

German Envoys Listened to Terms in Marshal Foch's Train at Rethondes

MAUBEUGE FALLS AS ALLIES CONTINUE PURSUIT OF ENEMY

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÉS.

Before we get into who comprised this new "Liberal Elite" in Germany, first a look at who was behind the Revolution:

- Rosa Luxemburg
- Kurt Eisner
- Paul Levi
- Leo Jogiches
- Ernst Toller
- Erich Muhsam
- Gustav Landauer
- Eugen Levine
- Karl Radek

Can you guess what they all have in common?

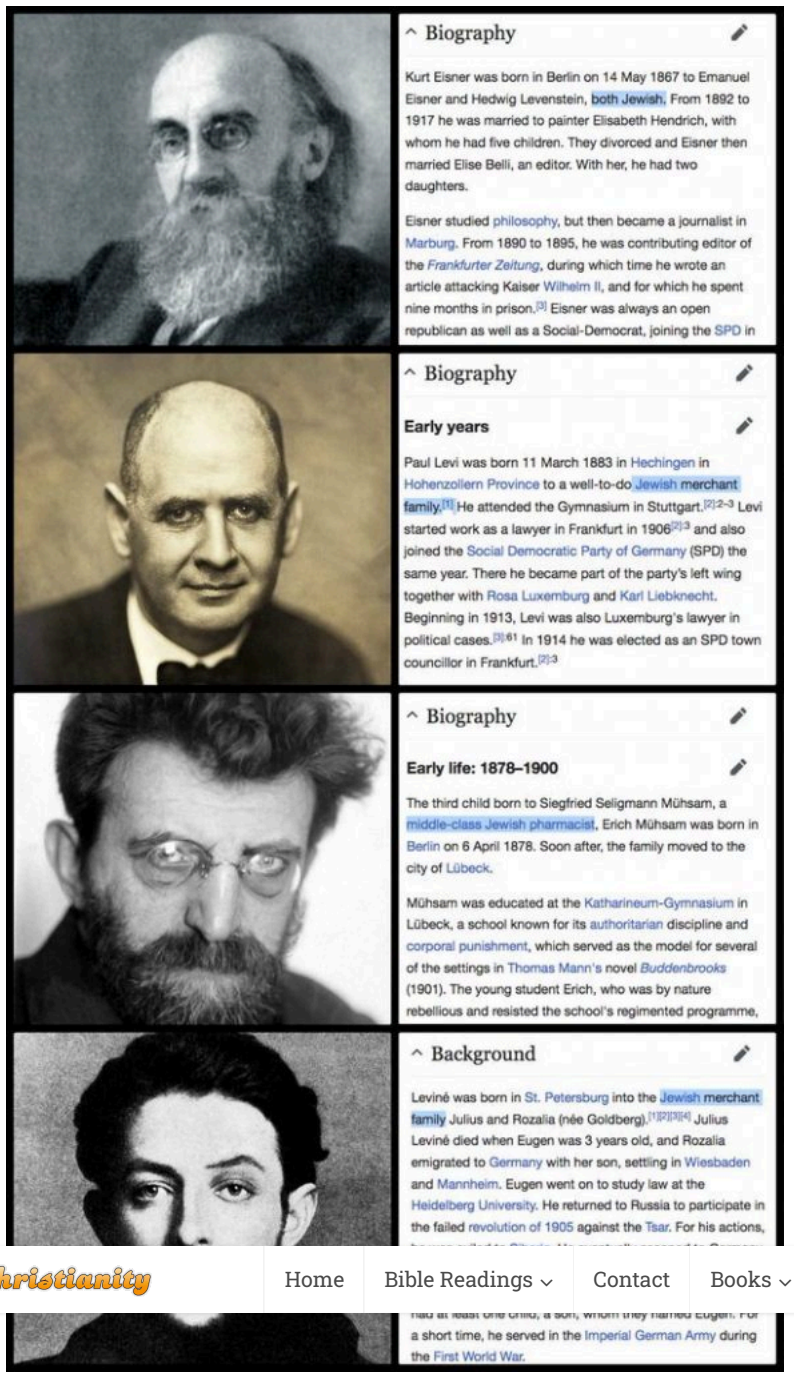
Life

Poland

Luxemburg's birthplace in Zamość, Poland

Luxemburg was born on 5 March 1871 in Zamość.[4][5] The Luxemburg family were Polish Jews living in Russian-controlled Poland. She was the fifth and youngest child of timber trader Eliasz Luxemburg and Line Löwenstein. Luxemburg later stated that her father imparted an interest in liberal ideas in her, while her mother was religious and well read with books kept at home.[6] The family spoke German and Polish, and Luxemburg also learned Russian.[6] The family moved to Warsaw in 1873.[7] After being bedridden with a hip ailment at the age of five, she was left with a permanent limp.[8]

In 1884 she enrolled at a gymnasium (all-girls' secondary school) in Warsaw, which she attended till 1887.[9] The



Biography

Kurt Eisner was born in Berlin on 14 May 1867 to Emanuel Eisner and Hedwig Levenstein, both Jewish. From 1892 to 1917 he was married to painter Elisabeth Hendrich, with whom he had five children. They divorced and Eisner then married Elise Belli, an editor. With her, he had two daughters.

Eisner studied philosophy, but then became a journalist in Marburg. From 1890 to 1895, he was contributing editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, during which time he wrote an article attacking Kaiser Wilhelm II, and for which he spent nine months in prison.[3] Eisner was always an open republican as well as a Social-Democrat, joining the SPD in

Biography

Early years

Paul Levi was born 11 March 1883 in Hechingen in Hohenzollern Province to a well-to-do Jewish merchant family.[1] He attended the Gymnasium in Stuttgart.[2]:2–3 Levi started work as a lawyer in Frankfurt in 1906[2]:3 and also joined the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) the same year. There he became part of the party's left wing together with Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Beginning in 1913, Levi was also Luxemburg's lawyer in political cases.[3]:61 In 1914 he was elected as an SPD town councillor in Frankfurt.[2]:3

Biography

Early life: 1878–1900

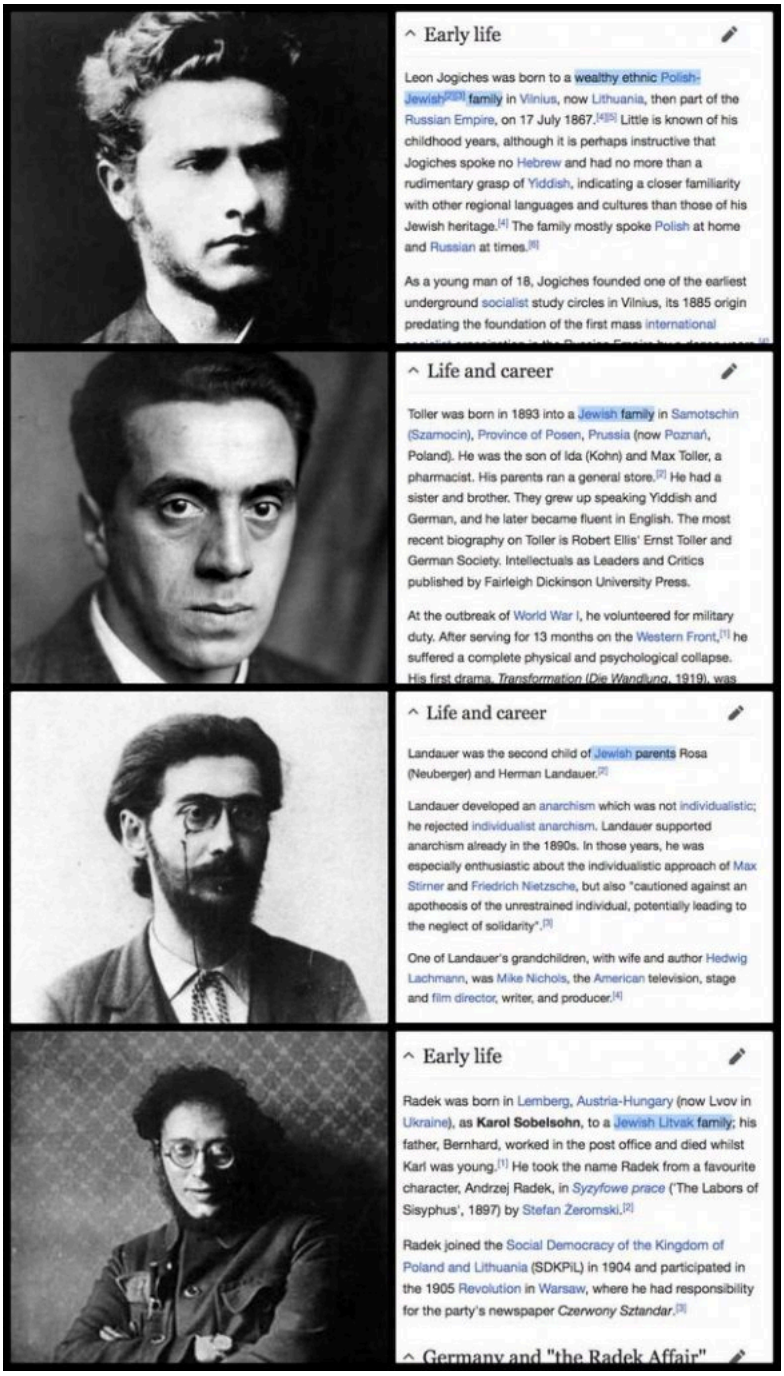
The third child born to Siegfried Seligmann Mühsam, a middle-class Jewish pharmacist, Erich Mühsam was born in Berlin on 6 April 1878. Soon after, the family moved to the city of Lübeck.

Mühsam was educated at the Katharineum-Gymnasium in Lübeck, a school known for its authoritarian discipline and corporal punishment, which served as the model for several of the settings in Thomas Mann's novel *Buddenbrooks* (1901). The young student Erich, who was by nature rebellious and resisted the school's regimented programme,

Background

Leviné was born in St. Petersburg into the Jewish merchant family Julius and Rozalia (née Goldberg).[1][2][3][4] Julius Leviné died when Eugen was 3 years old, and Rozalia emigrated to Germany with her son, settling in Wiesbaden and Mannheim. Eugen went on to study law at the Heidelberg University. He returned to Russia to participate in the failed revolution of 1905 against the Tsar. For his actions,

a short time, he served in the Imperial German Army during the First World War.



Early life

Leon Jogiches was born to a wealthy ethnic Polish-Jewish[2][3] family in Vilnius, now Lithuania, then part of the Russian Empire, on 17 July 1867.[4][5] Little is known of his childhood years, although it is perhaps instructive that Jogiches spoke no Hebrew and had no more than a rudimentary grasp of Yiddish, indicating a closer familiarity with other regional languages and cultures than those of his Jewish heritage.[4] The family mostly spoke Polish at home and Russian at times.[6]

As a young man of 18, Jogiches founded one of the earliest underground socialist study circles in Vilnius, its 1885 origin predating the foundation of the first mass international

Life and career

Toller was born in 1893 into a Jewish family in Samotschin (Szamocin), Province of Posen, Prussia (now Poznań, Poland). He was the son of Ida (Kohn) and Max Toller, a pharmacist. His parents ran a general store.[2] He had a sister and brother. They grew up speaking Yiddish and German, and he later became fluent in English. The most recent biography on Toller is Robert Ellis' Ernst Toller and German Society. Intellectuals as Leaders and Critics published by Fairleigh Dickinson University Press.

At the outbreak of World War I, he volunteered for military duty. After serving for 13 months on the Western Front,[1] he suffered a complete physical and psychological collapse. His first drama, *Transformation* (*Die Wandlung*, 1919), was

Life and career

Landauer was the second child of Jewish parents Rosa (Neuberger) and Herman Landauer.[2]

Landauer developed an anarchism which was not individualistic; he rejected individualist anarchism. Landauer supported anarchism already in the 1890s. In those years, he was especially enthusiastic about the individualistic approach of Max Stirner and Friedrich Nietzsche, but also "cautioned against an apotheosis of the unrestrained individual, potentially leading to the neglect of solidarity".[3]

One of Landauer's grandchildren, with wife and author Hedwig Lachmann, was Mike Nichols, the American television, stage and film director, writer, and producer.[4]

Early life

Radek was born in Lemberg, Austria-Hungary (now Lvov in Ukraine), as **Karol Sobelsohn**, to a Jewish Litvak family; his father, Bernhard, worked in the post office and died whilst Karl was young.[1] He took the name Radek from a favourite character, Andrzej Radek, in *Syzyfowe prace* ('The Labors of Sisyphus', 1897) by Stefan Żeromski.[2]

Radek joined the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania (SDKPiL) in 1904 and participated in the 1905 Revolution in Warsaw, where he had responsibility for the party's newspaper *Czerwony Sztandar*.[3]

Germany and "the Radek Affair"

Belligerents	
German Empire (1918) • Imperial German Army **Weimar Republic** (1918–19) • *Reichswehr* • *Freikorps* • *Stahlhelm* • Social Democratic Party of Germany	**Free Socialist Republic of Germany** • Spartacus League • Communist Party of Germany • Bavarian Soviet Republic • People's State of Bavaria • Revolutionary Stewards **Supported by:** Russian SFSR
Commanders and leaders	
Emperor Wilhelm II Ludwig III of Bavaria Paul von Hindenburg Erich Ludendorff Wilhelm Groener Franz von Hipper Reinhard Scheer Friedrich Ebert Gustav Noske Philipp Scheidemann Otto Wels Waldemar Pabst Matthias Erzberger Hugo Preuß Eugen Schiffer	Rosa Luxemburg ☠ Karl Liebknecht ☠ Kurt Eisner † Paul Levi Franz Mehring † Leo Jogiches ☠ Wilhelm Pieck Ernst Toller Erich Mühsam Richard Müller Emil Barth Gustav Landauer ☠ Eugen Leviné ☠ Karl Radek Emil Eichhorn

At the Treaty of Versailles, a crippled Germany was carved up by the Global Elite, with no opposition from the new Weimar leaders. After redrawing the boundaries, approximately seven million Germans were living under foreign occupation in neighboring countries.

Who were the key representatives letting this happen?

Paul Hirsch (Prime Minister of Prussia)

Otto Landsberg (Versailles Delegate)

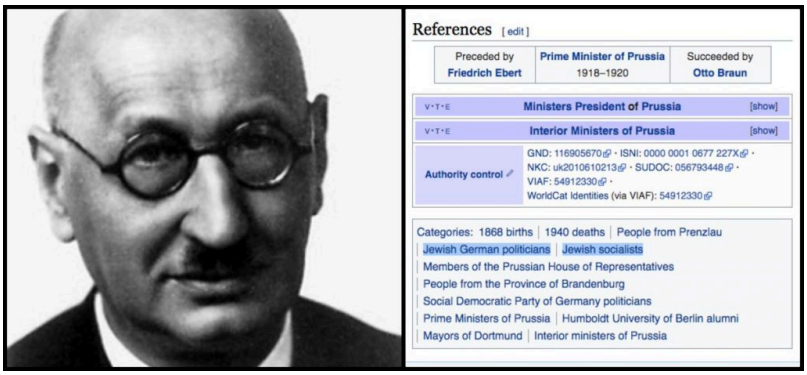
They were:

Early life

Landsberg was born on 4 December 1869 in Rybnick in the Province of Silesia, to a Jewish family. His father was a medical doctor. After passing the Abitur in 1887 in Ostrowo, he moved to Berlin to study law. In 1895, having passed the First (1890) and Second State Examination (1895), he opened a lawyer's office in Magdeburg and made a name for himself as a trial lawyer.[1]

Political career

Having joined the SPD in 1890, Landsberg was a member of the Magdeburg city council from



References [edit]

Preceded by Friedrich Ebert	Prime Minister of Prussia 1918–1920	Succeeded by Otto Braun

Ministers President of Prussia [show]

Interior Ministers of Prussia [show]

Authority control

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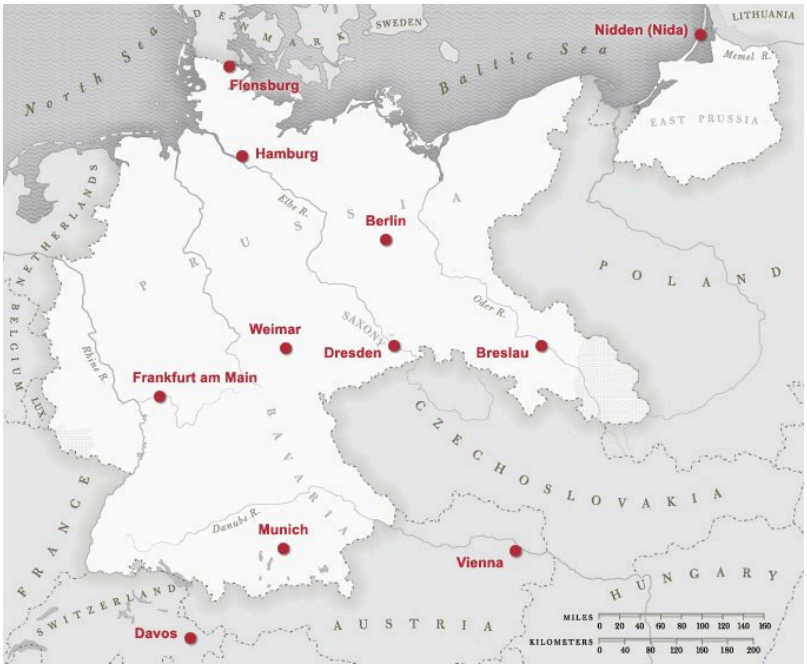
Categories: 1868 births | 1940 deaths | People from Prenzlau | Jewish German politicians | Jewish socialists | Members of the Prussian House of Representatives | People from the Province of Brandenburg | Social Democratic Party of Germany politicians | Prime Ministers of Prussia | Humboldt University of Berlin alumni | Mayors of Dortmund | Interior ministers of Prussia

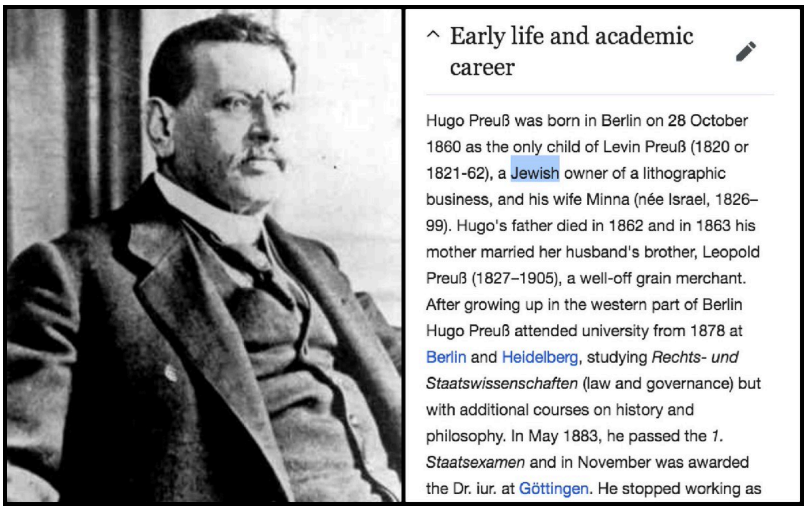
The term "Weimar" comes from the city of Weimar where this new, liberal



In this unnatural, fragmented Germany, a new constitution was foisted on the people.

Who wrote it?

Hugo Preuss.

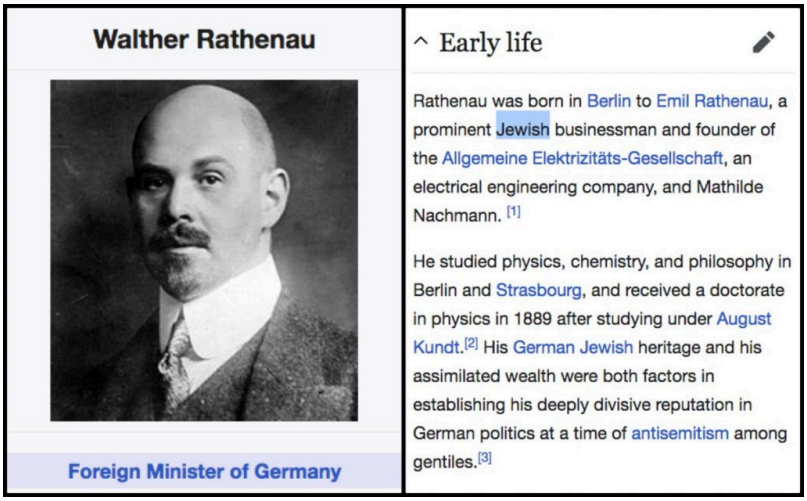


Early life and academic career

Hugo Preuß was born in Berlin on 28 October 1860 as the only child of Levin Preuß (1820 or 1821-62), a Jewish owner of a lithographic business, and his wife Minna (née Israel, 1826–99). Hugo's father died in 1862 and in 1863 his mother married her husband's brother, Leopold Preuß (1827–1905), a well-off grain merchant. After growing up in the western part of Berlin Hugo Preuß attended university from 1878 at Berlin and Heidelberg, studying *Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften* (law and governance) but with additional courses on history and philosophy. In May 1883, he passed the *1. Staatsexamen* and in November was awarded the Dr. iur. at Göttingen. He stopped working as

For nearly a decade, this government was overwhelmingly run by Left, Liberal, non-German influences.

Walther Rathenau (Foreign Minister)



Walther Rathenau

Foreign Minister of Germany

Early life

Rathenau was born in Berlin to Emil Rathenau, a prominent Jewish businessman and founder of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, an electrical engineering company, and Mathilde Nachmann. [1]

He studied physics, chemistry, and philosophy in Berlin and Strasbourg, and received a doctorate in physics in 1889 after studying under August Kundt.[2] His German Jewish heritage and his assimilated wealth were both factors in establishing his deeply divisive reputation in German politics at a time of antisemitism among gentiles.[3]

Rudolf Hilferding (Finance Minister)

Rudolf Hilferding

Hilferding in 1928

Minister of Finance (Weimar Republic)

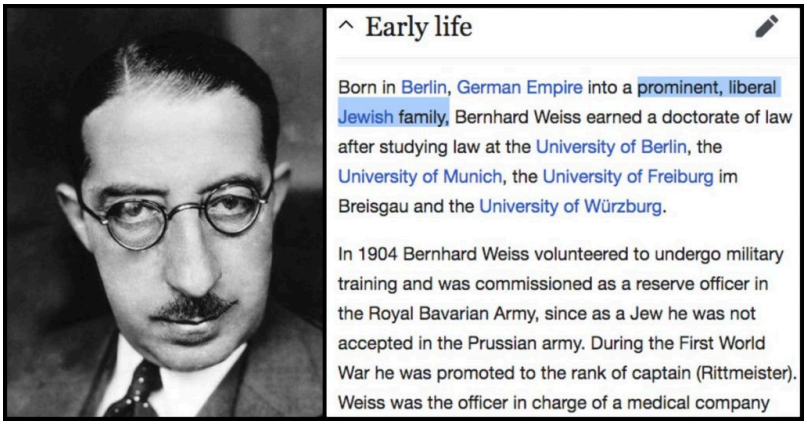
Biography

Life in Vienna

On 10 August 1877, Rudolf Hilferding was born in Vienna into a prosperous Jewish family,[2][9] consisting of his parents, Emil Hilferding, a merchant (or private servant), and Anna Hilferding, and of Rudolf's younger sister, Maria. Rudolf attended a public gymnasium from which he graduated as an average student, allowing him access to the university. Directly afterwards, he enrolled at the University of Vienna to study medicine.[10]

Even before his school leaving examinations, in 1893 he joined a group of Vienna students that weekly discussed socialist literature and later

Bernhard Isidor Weiss (Police Chief)

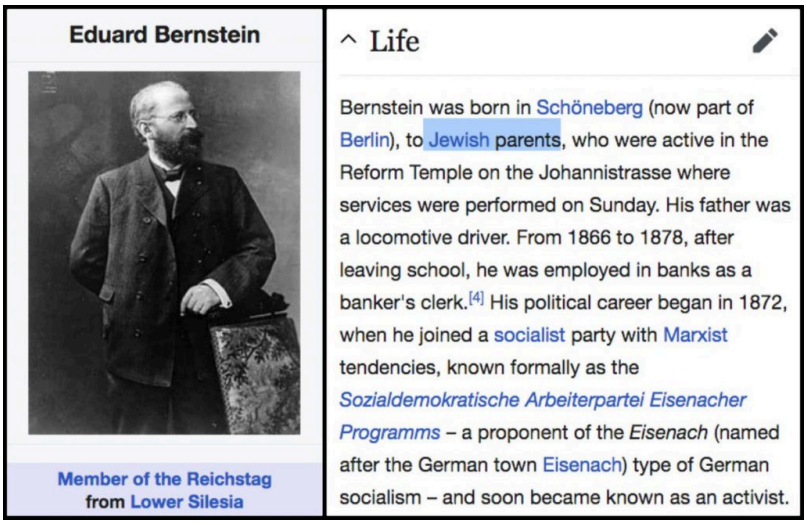


Early life

Born in Berlin, German Empire into a prominent, liberal Jewish family, Bernhard Weiss earned a doctorate of law after studying law at the University of Berlin, the University of Munich, the University of Freiburg im Breisgau and the University of Würzburg.

In 1904 Bernhard Weiss volunteered to undergo military training and was commissioned as a reserve officer in the Royal Bavarian Army, since as a Jew he was not accepted in the Prussian army. During the First World War he was promoted to the rank of captain (Rittmeister). Weiss was the officer in charge of a medical company

Eduard Bernstein (main member of Social Democrats)



Eduard Bernstein

Member of the Reichstag
from Lower Silesia

Life

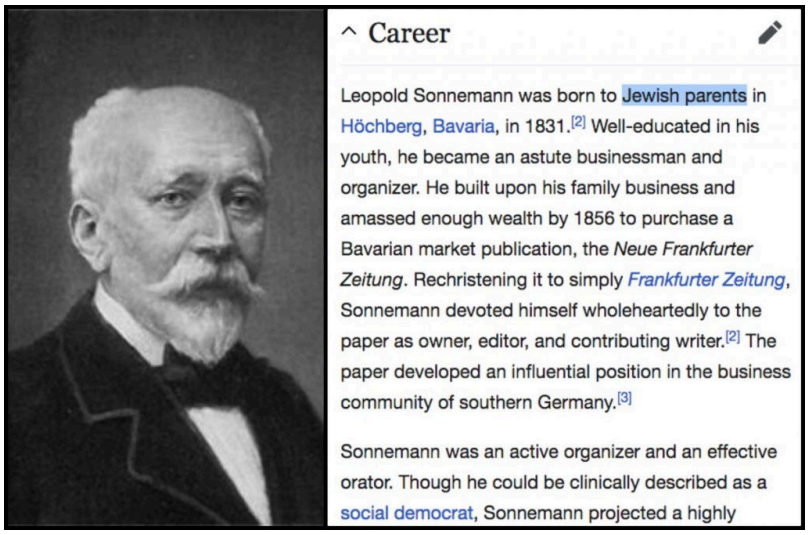
Bernstein was born in Schöneberg (now part of Berlin), to Jewish parents, who were active in the Reform Temple on the Johannistrasse where services were performed on Sunday. His father was a locomotive driver. From 1866 to 1878, after leaving school, he was employed in banks as a banker's clerk.[4] His political career began in 1872, when he joined a socialist party with Marxist tendencies, known formally as the *Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei Eisenacher Programms* – a proponent of the *Eisenach* (named after the German town Eisenach) type of German socialism – and soon became known as an activist.

For the 70-80 years leading up to Weimar, Left-Liberal socialists had been wreaking havoc across Germany, preventing the people from knowing real peace.

Who were the earliest leaders?

Ferdinand Lassalle and Leopold Sonnemann.

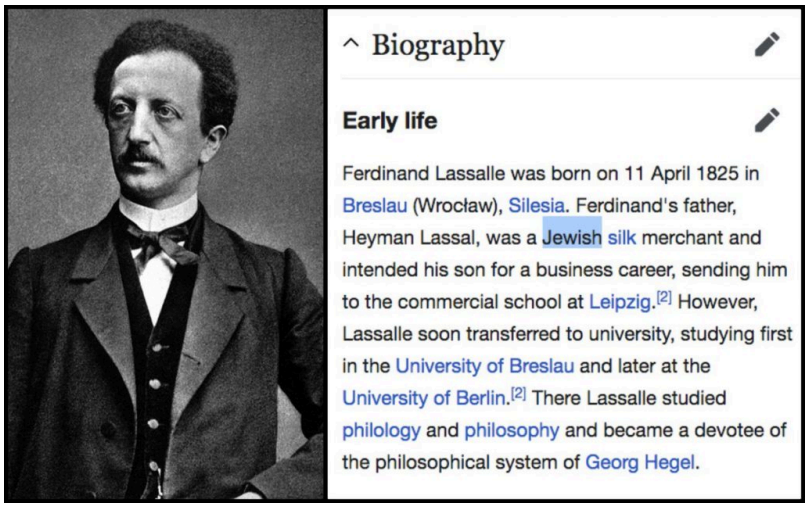
Guess what they were…



Career

Leopold Sonnemann was born to Jewish parents in Höchberg, Bavaria, in 1831.[2] Well-educated in his youth, he became an astute businessman and organizer. He built upon his family business and amassed enough wealth by 1856 to purchase a Bavarian market publication, the *Neue Frankfurter Zeitung*. Rechristening it to simply *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Sonnemann devoted himself wholeheartedly to the paper as owner, editor, and contributing writer.[2] The paper developed an influential position in the business community of southern Germany.[3]

Sonnemann was an active organizer and an effective orator. Though he could be clinically described as a social democrat, Sonnemann projected a highly



Biography

Early life

Ferdinand Lassalle was born on 11 April 1825 in Breslau (Wrocław), Silesia. Ferdinand's father, Heyman Lassal, was a Jewish silk merchant and intended his son for a business career, sending him to the commercial school at Leipzig.[2] However, Lassalle soon transferred to university, studying first in the University of Breslau and later at the University of Berlin.[2] There Lassalle studied philology and philosophy and became a devotee of the philosophical system of Georg Hegel.

The early years of Weimar were filled with turmoil and suffering.

The people weren't organized. The extreme Left launched frequent rebellions.

There were food shortages & poverty.

France invaded Germany in 1923-1925 to collect WWI reparations. It was an absolute mess.

The ineffectual government was often embroiled in scandal, with one group at the center.

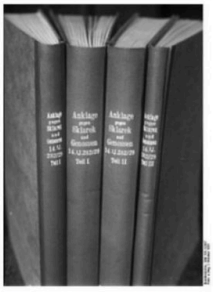
Barmat Scandal

Barmat scandal

The **Barmat Scandal** in 1924 and 1925 in Weimar Republic implicated the Social Democratic Party of Germany in Germany in charges of corruption, war profiteering, fraud, bribery, and financial misdeeds. The scandal provided right-wing political forces within Germany (including the young Nazi Party) with a basis with which to attack the Social Democrats and the republic itself. Antisemitism in connection with the scandal also featured prominently in Nazi propaganda, since the Barmat brothers were Jewish.[1] The scandal was used by the German right to foster the belief that wealthy Jewish families, in quasi-criminal operations found fertile ground in the Republic and easily exploited the Social Democrats to do their bidding.[2] The right-wing press was eager to use Barmat Scandal as a vehicle for antisemitism.[3]

Sklarek Scandal

Sklarek scandal



Multi-volume indictment of the Sklaren court case

The **Slarek scandal** was a political scandal which started in 1927 in Weimar Germany. It primarily involved three brothers, Leo, Max and WIlly Sklarek who were arrested for fraud in the Autumn of that year coming to trial on 13 October 1931.[1] As with the previous Barmat scandal, the brothers were Jewish, a fact which was likewise exploited by propagandists of the emergent Nazi Party, who used the scandal to attack Jewish people in general, democracy and the Weimar state.[1]

Kutisker Case

Katzenellenbogen Case

All involved J*wish crime rings scamming Germany with political corruption, bribery, fraud, war-profiteering, etc.

Answers

Februar y 27, 1934

SEE ORIGINAL DAILY BULLETIN FROM THIS DATE

Nazi propagandists speak frequently about Jewish eorruption and Jewish financial scandals; they mention the cases of Barmat, Kutisker, Sklarek and Katzenellenbogen.

Accompanying Weimar's broken political world was an equally sick and degenerate culture and society.

EVERYTHING was tolerated.

Berlin became the sin capital of the world, flooded with drugs, sex, and all forms of degeneracy.

The Cabaret Was An Androgynous, Pansexual Free-for-All That Celebrated Debauchery And Freedom

Many poor, desperate Germans sold themselves like cheap goods.

No sexual perversion was off the table.

Not Even Geese Were Safe From Alleged Depravities

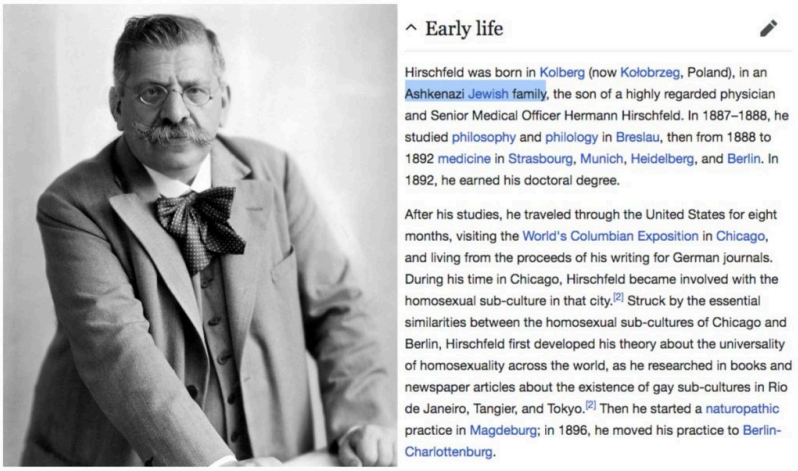
Photo: Harbor Drift/Prometheus-Film

Practically any kink or desire could be carried out in Berlin at this time, and it didn't always have to involve a human partner. In his memoir *The Europeans*, Italian journalist Luigi Barzini describes possibly the most unusual sex act in the Weimar Republic that involved a goose:

> I saw pimps offering anything to anybody: little boys, little girls, robust young men, libidinous women, animals. The story went the rounds that a male goose whose neck you cut at just the right ecstatic moment would give you the most delicious frisson of all—as it allowed you to enjoy sodomy, bestiality, homosexuality, necrophilia and sadism at one stroke. Gastronomy too, as one could eat the goose afterwards.

At the center of this sexual "revolution" was Magnus Hirschfeld.

He created the "Institute of Sexual Research," located in Berlin.



Early life

Hirschfeld was born in Kolberg (now Kołobrzeg, Poland), in an Ashkenazi Jewish family, the son of a highly regarded physician and Senior Medical Officer Hermann Hirschfeld. In 1887–1888, he studied philosophy and philology in Breslau, then from 1888 to 1892 medicine in Strasbourg, Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin. In 1892, he earned his doctoral degree.

After his studies, he traveled through the United States for eight months, visiting the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and living from the proceeds of his writing for German journals. During his time in Chicago, Hirschfeld became involved with the homosexual sub-culture in that city.[2] Struck by the essential similarities between the homosexual sub-cultures of Chicago and Berlin, Hirschfeld first developed his theory about the universality of homosexuality across the world, as he researched in books and newspaper articles about the existence of gay sub-cultures in Rio de Janeiro, Tangier, and Tokyo.[2] Then he started a naturopathic practice in Magdeburg; in 1896, he moved his practice to Berlin-Charlottenburg.

Hirschfeld was a pioneer in all kinds of sexual fetishes.

At his “Institute of Sexual Research,” Hirschfeld was conducting the first transgender surgeries, research, etc.

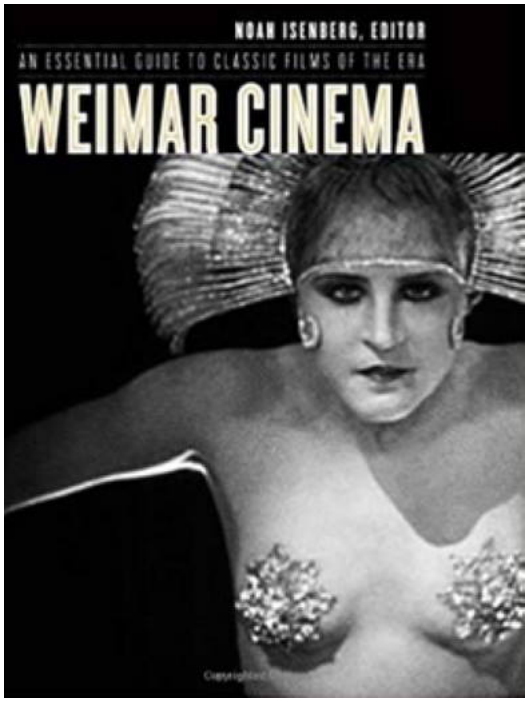
Berlin was a liberal hotbed of homosexuality and a mecca for cross dressers and transsexuals where the first male-to-female surgery was performed - until the Nazis came to power, new book reveals

- **An uninhibited urban gay sexual scene flourished in Berlin, Germany in the wake of World War One**
- **The science of ‘transsexuality’ was founded at the Institute of Sexual Science where the first male-to-female surgery was performed**
- **German scientists concluded that same-sex love was a natural, inborn characteristic and not merely the perversion of a ‘normal’ sexual tendency**
- **There were 30 separate homosexual periodicals**
- **Cross-dressers found dressmakers who tailored for large sizes and singles searching for gay love could place ads**

Sound familiar?

It's all happened before, in Weimar Germany.

The "German" Film Industry was also filled with degenerate themes.



Some of the main producers, directors, & actors in Weimar:

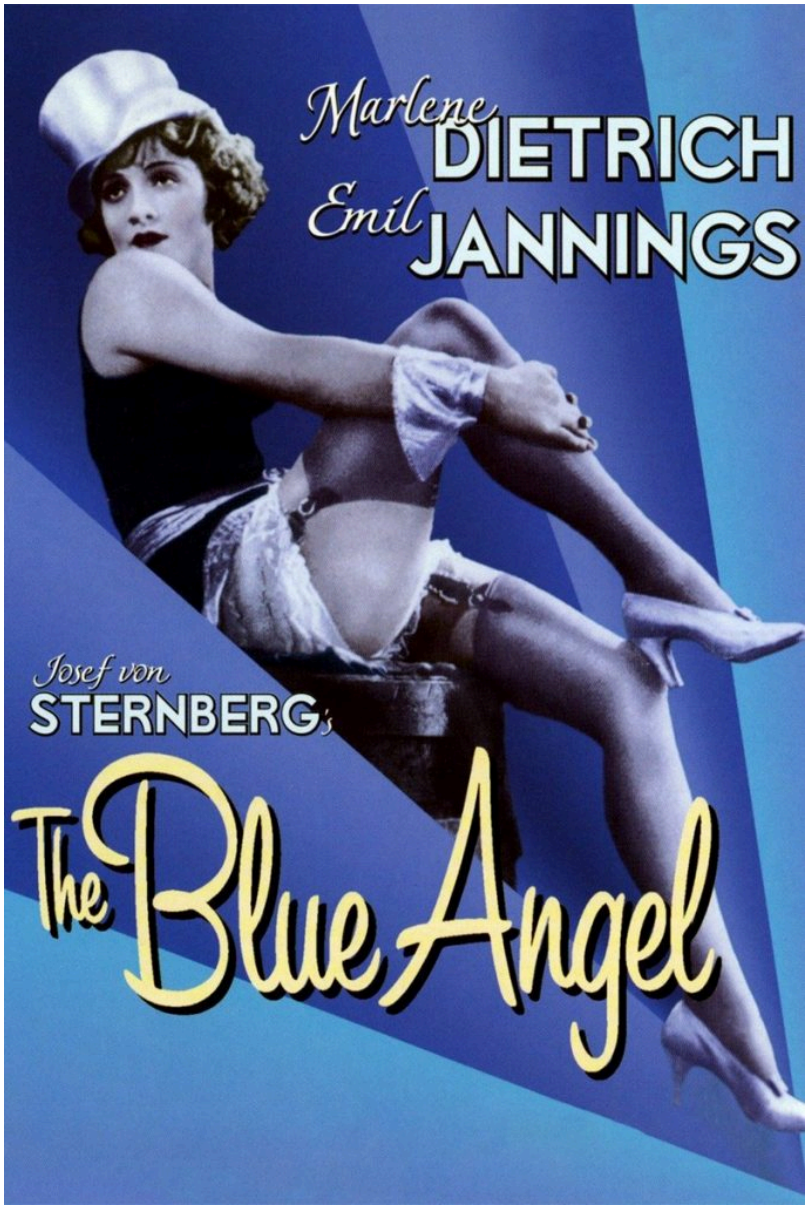
Paul Davidson

Joseph "Joe May" Mandel

Jules Greenbaum

Max Reinhardt

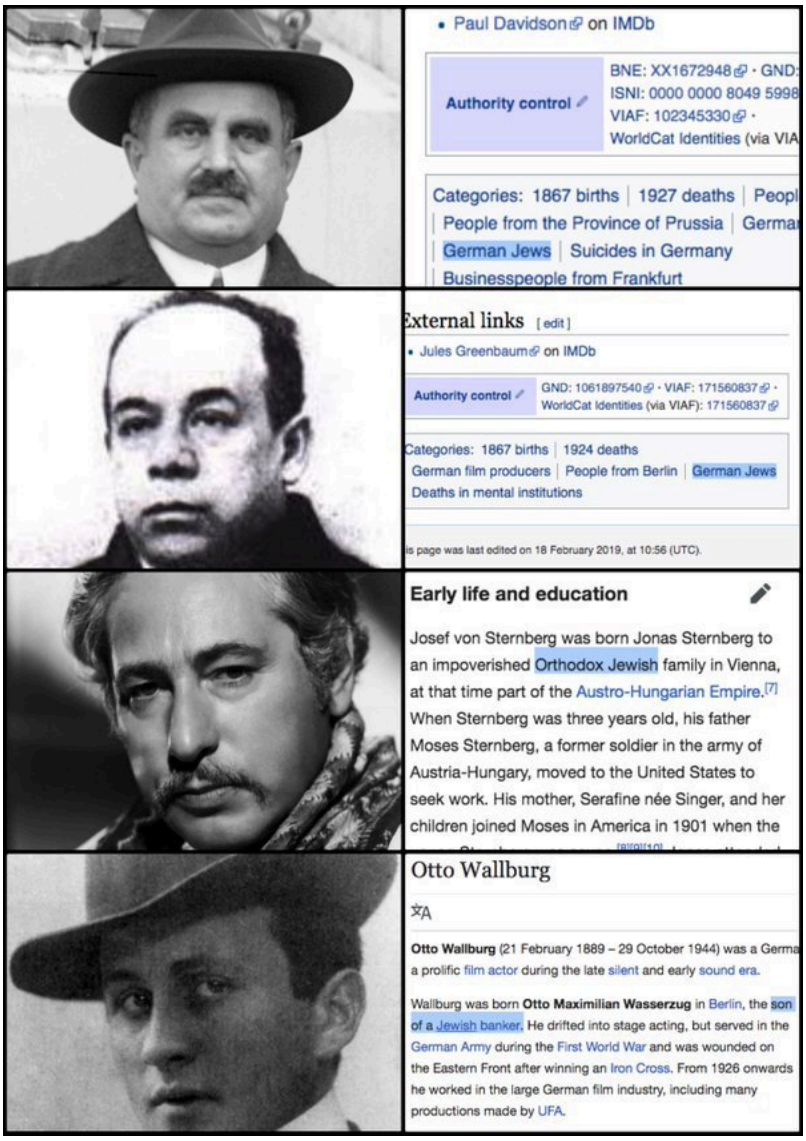
Josef Von Sternberg



Fritz Kohn

Otto Wallburg

Peter “Lorre” Lowenstein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German film producers | People from Berlin | German Jews
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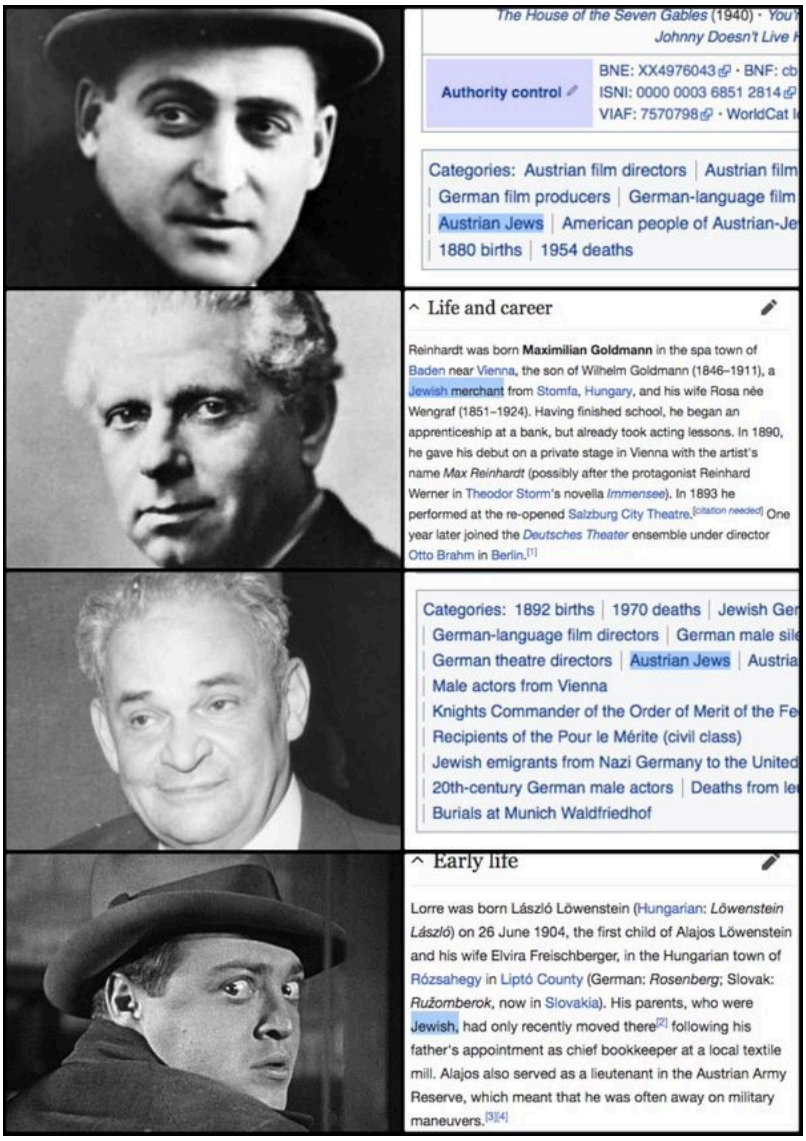
Early life and education
Josef von Sternberg was born Jonas Sternberg to an impoverished Orthodox Jewish family in Vienna, at that time part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.[7] When Sternberg was three years old, his father Moses Sternberg, a former soldier in the army of Austria-Hungary, moved to the United States to seek work. His mother, Serafine née Singer, and her children joined Moses in America in 1901 when the
Otto Wallburg
Otto Wallburg (21 February 1889 – 29 October 1944) was a Germa
a prolific film actor during the late silent and early sound era.
Wallburg was born Otto Maximilian Wasserzug in Berlin, the son of a Jewish banker. He drifted into stage acting, but served in the German Army during the First World War and was wounded on the Eastern Front after winning an Iron Cross. From 1926 onwards he worked in the large German film industry, including many productions made by UFA.



And many more…

The Pornography business also became extremely popular and lucrative during Weimar, often taking advantage of German women looking for work.

People like Kurt Tucholsky made sure everyone got their fix.

Art in Weimar experienced a similar descent into meaningless, perverse works that inspired nothing but sadness and discord.

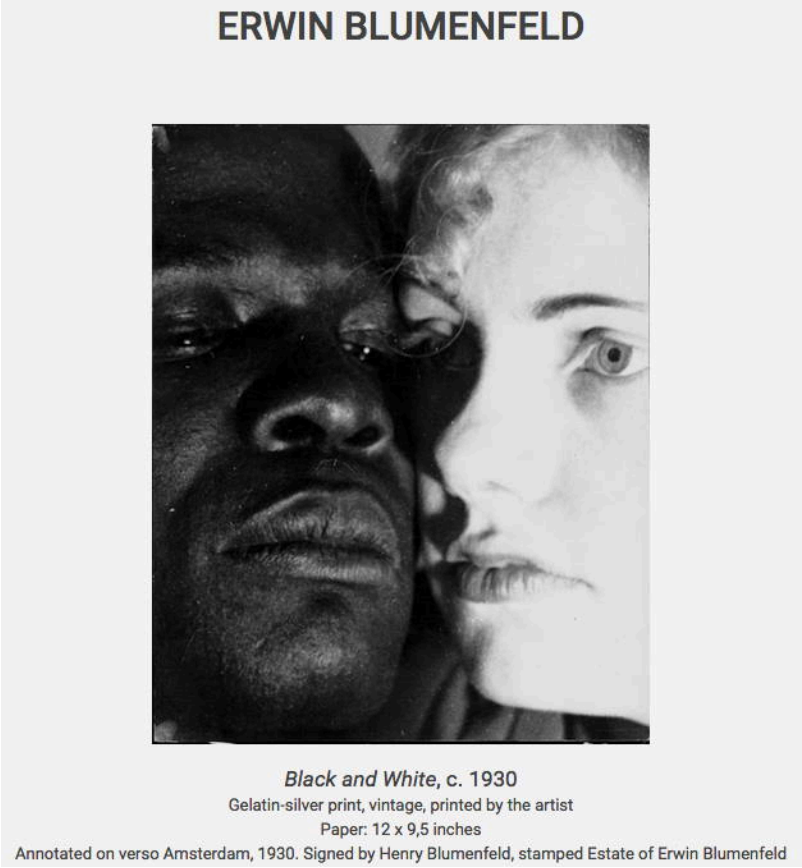
"Dadaism" and "Cubism" were all the rage.

The Elites promoted this as "intellectual" and modern.

Sound familiar? Painters like Hanns Ludwig Katz did well.

Even prominent photographers, like Erwin Blumenfeld, sought to inject subversive, anti-German themes into their work.

Here's one of his photos:



Can you see what he was selling, even all the way back then?

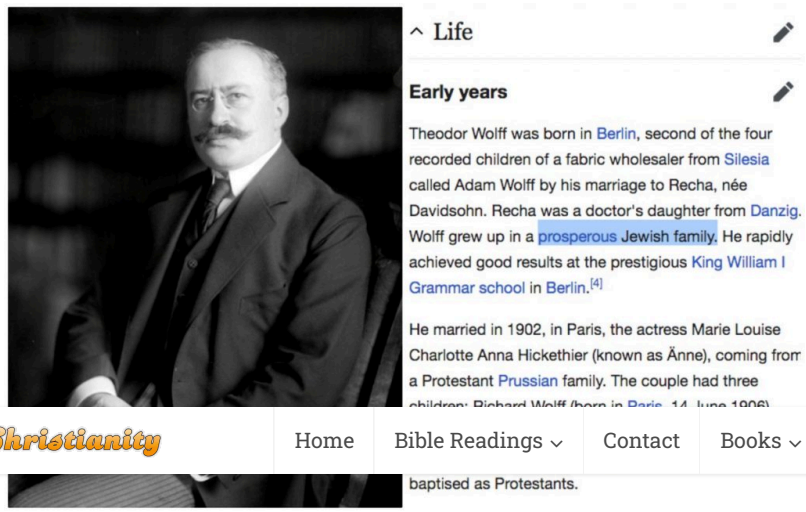
Something similar to what they're selling today.

The German Media, much like today, collaborated with the political & social Elite, ignoring the plights of everyday Germans and the complete degradation of German culture.

Who ran the major newspapers & publishers in Weimar?

Not Germans.

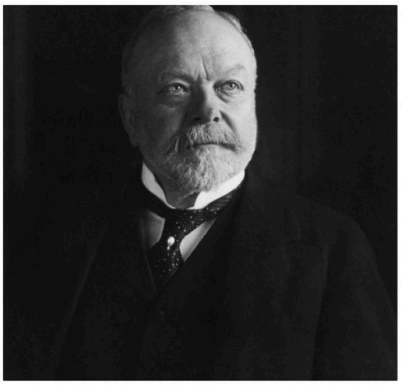
Theodor Wolff



Bernhard Georg

BERNHARD, GEORG (1875–1944), German political economist and journalist. Born into an acculturated German-Jewish trading family in Berlin, Bernhard first went into in the banking business from 1892 to 1898, then turned to professional journalism. In 1896, he joined the financial staff of the Berlin *Welt am Montag* as "Gracchus." In 1898, he was appointed editor of the economic section of the *Berliner Zeitung* by L. *Ullstein and in 1902 created the first popular financial column of its kind at the *Berliner Morgenpost* (est. 1898). In addition, from 1901 to 1903, he contributed to M. *Harden's periodical *Die Zukunft* (est. 1892) as "Plutus." At the same time, he enrolled at Berlin University in 1899, completing his studies in economics and public law in 1902. As a revisionist Social Demokrat, Bernhard was elected a member of the Reichstag in 1903 and thus had to resign from all journalistic posts. Instead, he founded his own financial weekly *Plutus. Kritische Zeitschrift fuer Volkswirtschaft und Finanzwesen* (1904–25). After a

Rudolf Mosse



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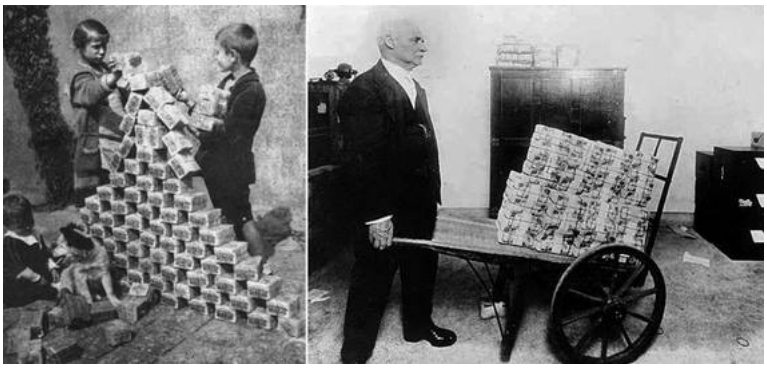
Categories: 19th-century German people | 20th-century German people | 19th-century German newspaper publishers (people) | 20th-century German newspaper publishers (people) | German magazine publishers (people) | German newspaper chain founders | German philanthropists | Jewish philanthropists | People from the Grand Duchy of Posen | People from Grodzisk Wielkopolski | Mosse family | 1843 births | 1920 deaths | German Jews

Weimar hit rock bottom when the US stock market crashed & the global Great Depression followed.

The degenerate society was wholly unprepared.

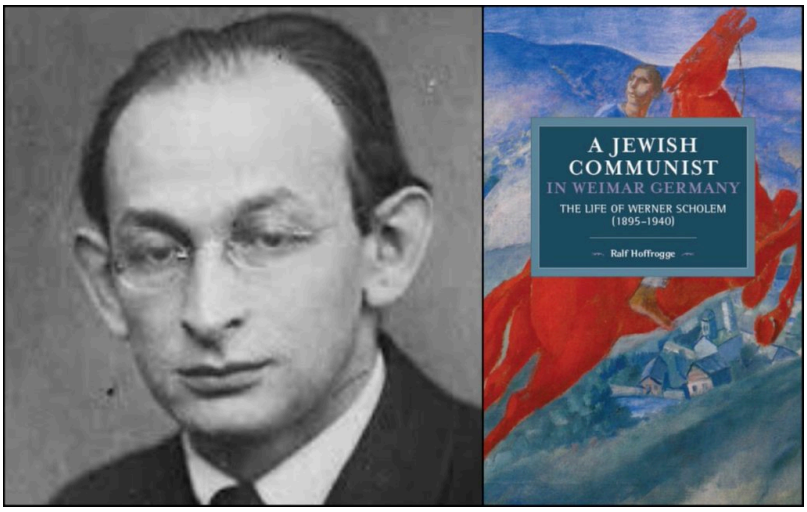
Unemployment, starvation, disease, currency collapse. Stacks of German money were often worthless.



The Weimar nightmare was complete.

Throughout Weimar, Europe learned of the horrors of Bolshevism to the East.

Yet, Communists paraded openly in Weimar, with official parties in the Govt (led by Werner Scholem).



The Weimar Elite seemed unable and uninterested in protecting Germans from their revolutionary cousins.

The Jewish Bolsheviks

obscurity, promising a return of power to the German people, a return of

tradition, morality, hope, he received radical hate from the establishment, but fanatical love from the German people.

In case you think this is all just a coincidence or 'canard', listen to this brief lecture by Rabbi Yaron Reuven, who confirms that the Jews of Weimar were indeed responsible for all this utter debasement of German society:

https://radiochristianity.com/images/posts/How_the_Jews_of_Weimar_Germany_ensured_the_rise_of_National_Socialism/Weimar-Rabbi.mp4

Now That You Know The Truth

One could go on and on about Weimar....

But if you study the West today, you'll notice the uncanny similarities....

JAVITS
CENTER

Weimar was the first oppressive neo-liberal democracy.

You're never told about it because:

1. It ruins the WWII lies our governments tell us.
2. You are living in Weimar 2.0.

If you ever learn that, you may learn how to escape it.

This scares the Elite.

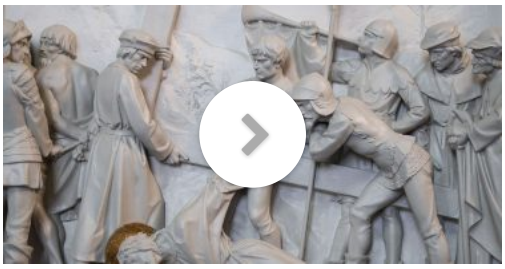
Video backup:

https://radiochristianity.com/images/posts/How_the_Jews_of_Weimar_Germany_ensured_the_rise_of_National_Socialism/The-Z%fcndel-Prophecy.mp4

Original at

Also at: https://christiansfortruth.com/how-the-jews-of-weimar-germany-ensured-the-rise-of-national-socialism/

The sexual decadence of Weimar Germany



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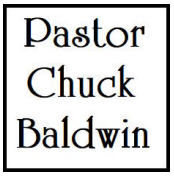
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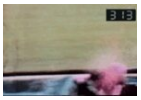

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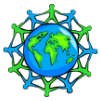

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